



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

in 1905 when the Massachusetts General Hospital instituted the first social service department of a hospital for the purpose of making more effective its medical work. It is the object of these departments, through co-operation with the public and private social agencies of the city and through knowledge of the purposes of medical treatment administered in the hospitals and dispensaries to which they are attached, to make possible the carrying-out of the physicians' plans where otherwise financial disability, ignorance, or carelessness would prevent such results. As the writer says, it is their purpose to make of those who come to the hospitals physically dependent, people who will be self-dependent in every respect. The record of accomplishment which she gives is a very interesting one, as are also the possibilities for future work. There is especial significance in her statement that this work is more satisfactory than much of the general social work, because the worker here feels that something is being done, at least for the physical ills of her charges, so that she is not so constantly confronted with the consciousness of a miserable situation which she is absolutely powerless to alleviate. Yet this is true in only certain phases of the work; in others, such as cases of habitual alcoholism, little success has been attained.

---

*Studies in Trade Unionism in the Custom Tailoring Trade.* By CHARLES JACOB STOWELL. Bloomington, Ill.: The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, 1913. 8vo, pp. 166.

The writer prefaces this thesis with the statement that it is intended to form the basis for a more extended study in the same subject. One might well wish him to venture such an undertaking with the great amount of information which is here stored in its crude state. The appendices and statistics, which begin on p. 79, contain very interesting and suggestive data covering practically the whole period of organized labor in the tailoring trade. Yet comparatively little use has been made of them in the interpretative portion of the study. On the other hand, the whole first chapter is given over to a history of the tailoring trade which deals largely with early English conditions not exactly relevant to a study of trade unionism. On the whole the most satisfactory part of the book is the appendices where occasional interpretative notes give some insight into the instructive possibilities of such a study.

---

*Modern Cities.* By HORATIO M. POLLOCK and WILLIAM S. MORGAN. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. x+418. \$1.50 net.

In this interesting and instructive volume the authors have tried to give us "the best modern features and ideals of municipal life without burdening the pages with details." The discussion of the rapid growth and development of our modern cities is followed, naturally, by consideration of the problems that arise therefrom, such as city-planning, housing, streets, and